# Amnsements and Alcetings Co-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE—" La Marjolaine." Aims BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—Negro Minstrels. EAGLE THEATRE—" The Mighty Dollar." NIBLO'S GARDEN—" Law of the Land." OLYMPHIC THEATRE—Variety Performances. PARK THEATRE—" The Crushed Tragedian." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" STRICK Oll." WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Marriage."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Annual Fair. GILMORE'S GARDEN—Concort. JEROME PARK—RISCOS. MARINER'S CHURCH—Song Sermon. MARINER'S CHURCH-Song Sermon. Philip Phillips. NEW-YORK AQUARIUM-Day and Evening.

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## Anginesa Noures.

To ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a congh, cold rethma bronchitts, or any of the var ous pulmonary troundes that so often bruninate in consumption! If so, use William's Prime Con Lavilla Did AND Lifts, a soft and efficactions removy. This is no quark pr paration, but is regularly prescribed by the wooding faculty. Manuff donly by A. B. Wilhon, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all drugglets. Wesiding and Ball Cards, foreign Note Paper, Mono ams, printing all kinds, lowest prices. Everdell, 302 Wway

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Sran-Weiters Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Wekkly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms cash in advance.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Servia reassures the Porte of her pacific intentions. - A Russian detachment has been defeated by Turkish forces escorting a convoy to Plevna. - It is intimated that there is no alhance between Germany and Italy, but negotiations are pending.

Domestic.-The Patent Office at Washington has been covered sufficiently to protect it from the rain now falling. - The New-York Workingmen's Convention was held at Troy, to nominate a State ticket, - Senator McDonald, of Indiana, bas written a letter in explanation of his visit to Senator Morton. Striking miners have burned railroad trestle-work, to prevent the continuance of work in the Pennsylvania coal mines.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Independent Republicans condemn the Rochester Convention, and approve the Administration. Tammany ratified the State ticket yesterday. Disorderly meetings of the XIHth and XVIth Assembly District Republican Associations were held. —— A mass meeting is to be called to support the Constitutional amendments and reform candidates. - Detective Walling's trial was begun yesterday. Over \$3,000 was raised by the sale of boxes and seats for the Adams benefit. = Daniel Bradley was nominated to the Brooklyn Police Board, G. C. Bennett to the Board of City of the labor agitation for new weapons. If Works, and D. Williams and Bernard Galtagher to the Fire Board. The Pavilion Hotel, at Glen Cove, was partially destroyed by fire. == 10212, 10258, 10212. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 97910 cents; of the silver dollar, 9612 cents. Stocks at first buoyant, then feverish, and closing irregular.

cate ramy weather, followed by colder winds and a clearing sky. Thermometer yesterday, 57°, 61°, new factions, has burt that party less than the

President Hayes is more than right about the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The man who asks for such a place ought to be held

The authorities of South Carolina will, no doubt, be relieved to know that Senator Patterson does not think an immediate trial of his case will be best for the interests of the

By following the suggestion made yesterday, The Albany Argus clears its skirts of all responsibility for Tweed's \$4,000 check, and shows that Mr. Manning's statement of the transaction was correct. Tweed told the facts, but he told them in a way that made them lie. If he wants to preserve his reputation for veracity, let him leave State politics alone and dependent vote, and very likely weakened the stick to the legitimate line of non-partisan

to the war correspondents than the Turks, who supervise rigidly all telegrams, and allow none to be sent which they deem hostile to their interests. Should the Russians carry into effect the recent order restricting the journalists to headquarters, except when a great battle takes place, there will be little difference between the intolerance of the Turks and the vexatious restraints of the Rassian camp.

Yesterday's auction sale of boxes and seats for Edwin Adams's benefit well illustrated the proverbial generosity of the theatrical profession when a brother is in distress. This partial sale realized more than \$3,000, and almost the whole of it came from managers and actors. Mr. Sothern's bid of \$560 for the first proscenium box recalls the high prices of the Jenny Lind furore. But they were given for show, or even for advertising, and this is the gift of ardent friendship.

The one thing which Captain Foley's procedure against Detective Walling makes plain is the pleasing confusion of membership in the Foley family. Captain Foley testifies that the Hunts, his two principal witnesses again t Walling, "may be" relatives of his, but he does not know that they are; and one of the Hunts testifies that he "may be a brother or a "cousin of Captain Foley," but he does not know that he is. This is evidently ingenuous uncertainty, and ought to be resolved by the bistoric test of the strawberry mark.

Colonel Miles's request that the Canadian authorities might be informed of the possible approach of the Nez Percés toward their frontier, serves to remind us how near this band is to the border-line, and to the camp of Sitting Bull, with which Colonel Miles believes they have had communication. In the position to which he has chased them, he is within about fifty miles of the British frontier, and

ing Sitting Bull, the work of the Commission to find the Convention there tearing off statement, but it is worthy of notice that which goes by that chieftain's name would be the last flimsy pretext of disguise, banishing nearly every bank which is generally believed nicely complicated.

We have this morning another practical response to the suggestion for the removal of celebrate their trumph with uproarious cheer- and, notwithstanding large reductions in loans the remaining Alexandrian obelisk to this country. Mr. Serrell, besides making a sensible protest against hiring English engineers to do what we ought to hold it a point of honor It is not wise, merely because the tone of re- occur if the load carried by the street had been to do ourselves, offers to guarantee for \$100,-000 the performance of a great deal more table does not come up to your standard of ment, and the weight of other evidence, strongthan the English contractors proposed to do for the same price, and agrees, moreover, to brothel. raise \$5,000 of the reeded subscription. The project of removing Cleopatra's other needle to New-York seems to have captivated the publie imagination, and we presume there will be little difficulty in obtaining the money that is asked for.

Life insurance companies have long been contesting the question whether suicide vitiates a policy, when it can be proved that the person who killed himself was insane. It would be tedious to review the various stages of this controversy. Suffice it, that the companies have been complacent on several victories in the courts, since ingeniously inserting in their policies, after the suicide proviso, the phrase "sane or msane." The obvious intent of the phrase is to cover all kinds of suicide, and a decision of the Supreme Court, reported today, gives the sanction of law to such an interpretation of the contract. The words of the decision are well worthy of notice: "the assured be conscious of the physical "nature of the act he is committing, and in-"tended by it to cause his death, the policy 'is voided, although at the time he was in-"capable of judging between right and wrong, "and did not understand the moral consequences of what he was doing." There is but one sensible inference to be drawn by the public from such decisions; that is, not to take a policy in which the words "sane or in-"sane" are inserted.

Ohio votes to-day for Governor and other State officers and for members of both Houses of her Legislature. A Republican victory is probable, and might be confidently predicted, if the effect of the side parties on the result could be accurately measured. The most important of these is the so-called National party, composed principally of the formidable secret societies in the Northwestern counties, which recently made an alliance with the Greenback faction, and appear to have the cooperation of most of the Workingmen's organizations outside of Cincinnati. There is a separate Workingmen's ticket in the field, and a Probibition ticket, but neither will get a respectable vote, The strife between the Republican and Democratic parties, although made upon National issues, has not attracted much attention outside of Ohio, nor as much in the State as usually attaches to a Gubernatorial contest, and the result will not possess great signifiance or be attended with important effects in the field of National politics. This is partly because of a marked disinclination displayed by the voters to engage with earnestness and vigor in the strife, and partly because, although there are differences enough in the two platforms, neither party has fought the campaign upon important and clearly defined issues. The Democrats, in their platform, struck at the Presidents' title, at the Resumption Act, and at the Protective Tariff system, but they have not ventured to make a bold aggressive fight on either question. The Republicans stood firm for honest currency, but instead of pushing their artagonists to the wall on this issue, as they did in 1875, they have been groping in the darkness and chaos they win it will be a sign that the people are wiser than the politicians, and know how important is Republican supremacy to sound financial Administration, and to the faithful performance of the Nation's promise of resumption. A Democratic triumph will mean little more than that the apathy of an "year," together with the side issues raised by Republicans.

THE VOTER'S CHOICE.

The action of Mr. John Kelly's Democratic Convention at Albany, last week, has had at least one good effect. It has led a great many "woods," and made their duty and their choice in the coming State election very plain. We do | tioned. not pretend to deny that in the present state of feeling in the Republican party regarding the action of the Rochester Convention, the nomination of a ticket at Albany which should have preserved the old Reform disguise, or retained any semblance of what the Tilden wing has put forward for the past four years as the party's honest purpose, would have drawn away from the Republican candidates a considerable proportion of the inardor and enthusiasm of many Republicans who were disappointed at the turn of events So far the Russians have been more friendly at Rochester. It was possible for the Albany Convention to confuse the public mind by continuing the Reform pretext, and to weaken the opposing party, and strengthen itself. The Rochester Convention unquestionably created dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks. It is not necessary now to discuss the extent of the differences, or enter into the merits of the controversy. That at Albany, even the ordinary cunning of the politician, indeed, would have comprehended the situation, and seized the opportunity for advantage which it offered. But instead of possible to heal it.

profiting by the Republican disaffection, the Democrats have actually taken the best course The independent voters or dissatisfied Republicans who might have entertained the idea of going over to the Reform Democracy, will not for a moment think of supporting the Tammany and Canal Ring ticket put up at Albany. As between the Rochester ticket and the Albany ticket, we cannot hesitate. Instead of putting out a lure for the Independent or Republican, who has taken offence at the action of the Rochester Convention, the Democrats, under Mr. Kelly's lead, have fairly driven him back into the Republican fold, by showing him that whatever cause of Republican dissatisfaction arises from the fact dorse the Administration policy of reform. The men who are disaffected from that cause are not likely to support the candidates of the Canal Ring, or affiliate with Tammany Hall under the lead of Mr. John Kelly. The logic direction from that ticket and that crowd. The Republican supporter of the Administration.

the men who have prosecuted thieves, and to do a large business for stock operators is

The question for the voter in this State has ceased to have any relations worth con-idering that the load carried by the street is not with the policy of the Federal Administration, diminishing, but mereasing. with the Southern question, the reform of the Civil Service, Senator Conkling's control of the Rochester Convention, Mr. Curtis's defeat in that body, or the attitude of the Convention toward the Administration, or any other issue of purely national politics. It is "The old set" are at closer: nearer home. the door, with the old purposes, and the old programme, and the old tools to carry them out. It is not a question now how far any of us believe in the President's ideas of reform, or his method of enforcing them, or at how great odds Senator Conkling is with the Administration, or how the vote of the State will affect either party to that controversy. It is simply whether we shall let the State of New-York fall back into the hands of the Canal Ring and its Tammany allies. And upon that no honest voter, who is not bound hand and foot in the toils of an unreasoning partisanship, can long question himself as to his duty.

### THE BANK STATEMENT.

The Bank Statement of Saturday would be very encouraging if it were not nearly incomprehensible. As the public is forced to suspect that there is something wrong with railroads which refuse information as to their doings and condition, so some tendency to distrust has been caused by the fact that nobody can tell with certainty what the last bank statement means. It shows, compared with that of the preceding week, a decrease of \$3,376,900 in loans, \$100,600 in specie, and \$573,500 in legal-tenders; but against this decrease of \$4,051,000 in resources, the reported decrease in deposits is only \$2,917,800, and there is an increase of \$265,800 in circulation. The very unreasonable surmise that the discrepancy is due to large receipts of bank notes, may be dismissed without notice. No freak of the "average" system of reporting, bad as that is, can account for the statement. The notion that currency employed in the movement of crops has begun to flow back to this market, is disproved by the course of exchanges with interior cities, and, moreover, does not meet the difficulty. Nor is there anything in the reported transactions of the sub-treasury to explain it. The banks may have sold United States bonds, previously reported as loans, and, in fact, sales of \$300,000 five-twenties, and of large amounts of new four per cents, are reported. But this would only explain the unexpectedly small decline in specie or leggl-tenders; the discrepancy between loss of resources and decline of liabilities remains to puzzle observers.

Is it not time for the banks to consider the need of some reforms in their statements? The amount of National bank notes on hand ought to be reported as regularly as any other item, and it would materially help the banks in any time of anticipated stringency to have that part of their resources known. Again, it is stated that some of the banks do not include at all among their liabilities the sums due to other banks. If this is so, it is exceedingly desirable that the Clearing House Committee should make an earnest effort to correct it. Finally, the report of averages takes more time and trouble, and is incomparably less useful to the banks or to the public, than a statement of the actual condition of the banks on a certain day of week. The evils of the "average" system have been often pointed out, and it is not the least of them that it gives rise to great distrust whenever the statement does not happen to meet current expectations. It is said that the banks contemplate a change in the mode of reporting, and they can materially strengthen independent and unaffiliated voters "out of the | their hold upon public confidence, especially in any time of trouble, by the reforms here men-

The decline in specie and legal-tenders is so small, in view of known facts, as to cause some suspicion. But the high rate of interest may have drawn to this city considerable sums from other Eastern banks. The detailed report seems to favor this explanation. The Bank of Commerce, after paying out \$109,000 in specie, still has an increase of \$736,000 in deposits, and \$505,000 in legal-tenders, the increase of loans having been only \$270,000. The Manhattan Bank, with an increase of \$287,000 in deposits, and \$300,000 in legaltenders, reports no considerable change in loans or specie. The Market Bank has an increase of \$115,000 in legal-tenders, and \$107,000 in deposits, without other material changes. The Tenth National Bank has an increase of \$244,000 in deposits, and \$233,-000 in legal-tenders, without other material changes. The Corn Exchange Bank has an increase of \$192,000 in deposits, and \$208,-000 in legal-tenders, without other material there was a quarrel, was enough. It merely changes. These five banks report an increase needs to be pointed out that wise management of \$1,353,000 in legal-tenders, which is apparently due to an increase of deposits not, as yet, accompanied by any increase of loans. The Park Bank also increases its legal-tender average by \$363,000, but its loans decline \$439,000; the Chemical Bank increases in legal-tenders by \$300,000, without other apparent change, except a withdrawal of specie on deposit; the First National increases in legal-tenders \$258,000, in part in the same manner, and in part by contraction of \$142,-000 in loans; and the Third National increases in legal-tenders \$121,000, with a withdrawal of \$326,000 in specie, and a loss of only \$123.-000 in deposits. The other banks increasing over \$100,000 each in legal-tenders are the Chatham, \$102,000, and the Merchants' Exchange, \$160,000. As these changes show that deposits here exceeding \$2,200,000 may outside the city, in excess of loans yet made, complaint he may have there, he will have a it appears reasonable to infer that a remforcethousand times worse under Democratic rule. | ment of about that amount has come to the banks within the last week. In fact, we learn that the State Convention did not heartily in- that two banks, not of the largest, received over \$200,000 each during the week, from Baltimore.

of stocks now held in the street, would have a theories, such as that of evolution. tendency to give relief. It is insisted by one of their position drives them in the opposite | party in speculation that such a movement has begun, and, on the other hand, it is declared that sales of stock to the street by investors

setting up in their places the candidates of still losing in legal-tenders. In several instances the thieves themselves, while the Canal Ring the loss ranges from \$200,000 to \$700,000, ing, and Tweed chuckles his delight from the and deposits, nearly every bank of this characwitness stand. Surely, this is no company for ter declines in proportion of legal-tenders to an Independent, or a Republican Reformer. deposits, less specie. These results could hardly ligious conversation at your boarding-house perceptibly lightened by purchases for investorthodoxy, to rush off and take refuge in a ly confirmed by the returns of the banks, warrants the conclusion that sales from without still largely exceed purchases from without, and

MINERS' TROUBLES.

coal region, a staff correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE has examined the causes of the frequent strikes and their accompanying disorders, discussed their effects upon society and business, and drawn faithful sketches of the life of the miners in the dark shafts and gangways of the coal pit, in their bare cabins on the mountain sides, and in the villages and towns to which they resort. Excess of working population around the mines, and excess of production of coal, have been shown to be the constant causes of the ruinous struggles between employers and employed, which occur so often as almost to seem like a regular and necessary feature of mining anthracite. The remedy is easy to point out, but difficult of application. A limitation of the supply was attempted a few years ago by a combination of all the great transportation companies, each of which agreed to haul to market only a specified tonnage per annum. Under this arrangement. wages were high enough to support the mining population, but the scheme violated the natural laws of trade, and the same spirit of selfish greed which established it soon broke it down. Wages had to fall when free competition in production took the place of monopoly. The long strike of 1875 ensued, and was disastrous to the miners, who were idle for nearly half a year, and then went to work for the wages they had refused. That strike was the most stubborn and serious the region had known for many years. It was an organized opposition to the operations of the trade laws, which were bringing down the prices of labor and commodites throughout the country. Its failure was inevitable. This year the strike has been much es extensive, affecting only the Wyoming and Lehigh districts, and not touching the great Schuylkill region. It was really a strike for work, rather than for higher wages. The miners acknowledge that they could live on the pay they were getting, if they could do six full days' work in the week; but the mines cannot be worked to their full capacity for

want of a market. According to the trades-union ethics of the miners, all the men who congregate round a pit's mouth in brisk times, when production is full, are entitled to share in the diminished work when times are dull, and production is cut down. There is a spirit of fraternity in this that is admirable, but again the laws of trade are violated, and the system, being a bad one, in spite of the noble trait it contains, must in the end be abandoned. It entails insufficient earnings, and consequent want and discontent, culminating in that ultima ratio of miners, the strike, with its accompaniments of intimidation, incendiarism, and assassination.

The way to a more healthful condition of affairs seems to be in the direction of a better understanding and more friendly relations between the employers and the more stable class of miners-the men of families and of good reputation for industry and respectability. If this class could be induced to cut loose from the irresponsible and disorderly element, the problem would be near its solution. The work of the mines should be given by preference to the most skilful and orderly workers. They fessor Asaph Hall's new pets, the satshould be made to feel that they have a stake in the success of the enterprise, and encouraged to acquire a little property in a cottage and a garden, by the assurance that their employment is to be permanent. An alliance between this class of men and the employers would soon cause the surplus population of the anthracite region to drift off to the bituminous mines of the West, or to find its way into other, but not over-stocked, fields of

labor. The employers must make the first move, however. They must show more interest in the welfare of their men. Instead of the rude, unsightly cabins which they provide as dwellings, looking like ugly blotches on the bleak mountain slopes, bright and cheerful little villages should be built, each house a pleasant home that miners would be glad to get and loth to leave. Work in the mines does not of itself degrade men. On the contrary it develops the qualities of courage, fortitude and energy. A majority of the miners are industrous, sober, intelligent, and compare favorably with other classes of working men. If they had the conditions of civilized life around them, and felt a friendly community of interest with their employers, they would soon be controlled by their best intead of their worst elements. Molly Maguireism would no longer terrorize the coal regions, and a better means than strikes for settling differences about wages would soon be resorted to.

A GREAT THEORY IN DANGER. Among all the broad conceptions of modern science there is none that surpasses in grandeur the nebular hypothesis. It reaches back into an earlier period than even the history given by the inspired volume. It begins untold ages before creation; when the earth was not only formless and void, but had no separate entity, being part of a vast and shapeless concourse of atoms that had been scattered through space. According to this hypothesis, the original nebula from which the solar system was formed by condensation, may have had, and probably did have, a diameter comparable only with the inconceivable distances from us of the fixed stars. The elder Herschel has the credit of this magnificent theory, to which he was led by his telescopic studies of the nebulæ. Laplace subjected it to the rigorous analysis of well have been made by banks or investors pathematics, and fully sustained it. One of our most eminent American mathematicians, some years ago, went carefully through Laplace's computations, and afterward said to a friend that while the theory answered the conditions of the problem, it was by no means to be regarded as the only possible solution. Nevertheless, it has gained a very wide acceptance, Since it was first put forth, the nebular hy-

pothesis has passed through a crisis that threatened its overthrow. It had, from the first, to encounter the prejudice of ancient fleeing from Rochester, because the utter- still largely exceed the purchases for invest- beliefs, but it steadily won its way among as-

these desperate Indians should succeed in join- his standard of reform, comes to Albany on this point can be drawn from the bank Lord Rosse was turned toward many of the nebulæ which had been classed as "irresolva-"ble," that instrument separated them into star clusters; and the opinion gained ground that, if sufficient optical power could be applied, all the nebulæ could thus be picked to pieces. With greater improvements in telescopes, that opinion was not justified. Then came the spectroscope, with its astonishing train of discoveries. These, so to speak, set the nebular hypothesis on its legs again. The light of the unresolved star-mists was analyzed, and it was found to consist of glowing gases, such as form a large component in the outer atmosphere of the sun. On the other hand, these nebulous masses exhibited no metallic or mineral substances in a state of incandescence, as to the sun and the fixed stars. The inference, of course, was that the mineral constituents had not been raised to the degree of heat In a series of letters from the anthracite necessary to give light, because the mass was not sufficiently condensed; that we had before our eyes matter in process of being formed into suns with attendant planets, but as yet a primeval fire-mist in which the gases alone were luminous.

But some of the astronomical discoveries of the present year threaten the nebular hypothesis quite as much as did the earlier observations of Lord Rosse's telescope, while the recent testimony of the spectroscope throws a doubt over the inferences that were so serviceable in supporting the great theory. To begin with, it has always been accounted one of the strongest points in the argument, that all the members of the solar system moved in the same direction around the sun, or, in the case of satellites, around their primaries; a direction which is also that of the rotation of the sun and planets. The chances against such uniformity being accidental, are so many to one, that the long row of figures which represents the proportion would be wearisome to the eye. For a while, however, there was a doubt as to this uniformity in respect to the satellites of Uranus. But closer observation showed that those satellites though retrograde as to the ecliptic, were direct as to the equator. To explain this, it ought to be stated that their orbit is so far out of the usual plane of the planetary orbits as to be nearly at a right angle thereto. The new difficulty is with the satellite of Neptune. Professor Newcomb's recent tables show that its motion is decidedly retrograde, both as to equator and ecliptic. The fact is not at all fatal to the nebular hypothesis, but it is certainly not favorable. The next of the recent objections (in the

order of time) is the strange aspect of the new star in Cygnus, when latterly viewed through the spectroscope. When that star was first observed several months ago, it was exceedingly brilliant. Its spectrum was like that of some of the fixed stars, and it was supposed to be one of them that had been rapidly formed by the condensation of its materials, causing it suddenly to blaze out where all before had been darkness. Here, then, was probably the quick formation of a sun from a previously invisible nebula. But the new star soon began to lose its light; it is growing fainter, week by week. Now it can be shown by calcutation that if a star of the size of our sun were suddenly heated to incandescence, it would take several million years to cool. Therefore, this, which appeared like one of the fixed stars when first observed with the spectroscope, could scarcely have been one. At present, when it is fading, its light is again examined, and strange to say, it has entirely the appearance of being a planetary nebula. To meet the expectations of the friends of the great theory, this apparition ought to have begun as a nebula and ended as a fixed star; it has done precisely the reverse. True, Professor Lockyer says, "the nebular hypothesis, in its grandeur and simplicity, remains "untouched by these observations;" but it is not easy yet to bring the facts into line with the theory.

Last, and more formidable than the rest of these troublesome discoveries, come Proellites of Mars, of which the inner goes around that planet in seven hours and thirty-eight minutes, while the planet's own rotation on its axis requires more than thrice that length of time. Manifestly, if the satellite was originally left out in the cold while Mars was cooling and contracting into shape, the speed of that little moon, in its orbit, should have been less, not more, than that of the rotation of the interior mass which ultimately became the planet. Professor Kirkwood says that something similar has been observed as to the interior ring of Saturn-the third ring, with which astronomers have only become acquainted in recent years. It is suggested that the extra speed of the Martial satellite may be explained by supposing that, when it was part of a rebulous ring, it struck against some other portions of the ring, or was struck by them, so that it gained velocity at their expense. The pieces that were thus knocked out of time would fall inward, perhaps on the surface of Mars. Professor Kirkwood thinks that such a process is taking place in Saturn's rings. He adds these words: "Unless some such explanation as this can be given, the short period of the inner satellite will doubtless be regarded as a conclusive argument against the nebular hypothesis." Such words are the more startling, since they come from a mathematician and astronomer who has done good service for the nebular theory, by showing, among other things, that the distribution of the groups of asteroids is in strict and remarkable accord with its requirements.

SOLOMON'S MEDICINE.

The Board of Education is in a quandary. Some time ago it prohibited flogging in the schools, and in lieu thereof substituted expulsion of 'the incorrigibly hard cases. The arrangement seems to have been satisfactory-to the hard cases. No doubt, if a thoroughly bad school-boy is permitted to choose between fustigation and glorious freedom, with a perpetual vacation, he will not be long in making up his mind in favor of the largest liberty and loafing without limit. It is argued on the other hand, that the State is under no obligation to educate its youth under all possible circumstances, any more than it is bound to keep them in Sundayschool, or to see to it that they attend church. If a boy is so bad that it is necessary to flog him, he is not fit to be in the school, for the simple reason that he will contaminate the innocent. The reason why there is so much difference upon these points is, that there is some truth in each of them. A publie school is carried on under certain dis-Movement of money hither for purchases and has been used in partial support of other advantages. It is obliged to divide discipline with parents, and has actual control of pupils only for a few hours of each day. It is hampered by the impossibility of grading indivividual scholars according to moral standards. It is expected at the same time to train the heart and the intellect, while theoretically its about the same distance from Fort Benton. If ances of the Convention do not come up to ment. Of course, no conclusive information tronomers. But when the great telescope of business is entirely with the latter. It is not breaking the head of every graven who consented

strange, therefore, that practically there is confusion and embarrassment.

Two ways have been suggested of meeting the difficulty which this question of corporal discipline presents. It is proposed to flog unruly pupils whose parents assent, only expelling offenders whose parents refuse to allow their offspring to be operated upon. It is atso proposed to institute separate schools for incorrigibles, with confinement, deprivation of privileges, and even limitation of diet. This isolation of the bad would not appear to be a very difficult matter, if the statement made by Mr. Walker be correct, that there is now only one expulsion annually to three schools. Accepting this fact, a suspicion naturally arises that some members of the Board of Education are making a good deal of trouble about a small matter. One annual expulsion to three schools does not warrant any very sweeping change of the present policy. Flogging in the schools for girls was abolished in 1860, we are told, with excellent results. Then in 1870, upon the urgent request of the teachers, the reform was extended to the schools for boys. Why not let well enough alone? At any rate, why not give the reformed system a fair trial?

A great deal of unnoticed exploration is going on, at this time, in the Lake Regions of Central Africa, Since the appointment of Colonel Gordon to the Governorship-or rather the Viceroyalty-of all the upper countries of the White Nile, as far as the Alpert Lake, missions of diplomacy, trade or scientific investigation to the Kingdom of Uganda are becoming frequent; and now the overland journey from Zanzibar to the same point seems to be fast losing its perils. The party sent out by the Church Missionary Society of England followed Mr. Stanley's route from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza, and, when last heard from, had reached the southern extremity of the lake. Dr. Smith, the physician of the party, died on the way, but Lieutenant Smith, the leader, Mr. Wilson, the chaplain, and an English mechanic were in good health and about to proceed to the Court of M'tesa to test the Christian proclivities of that subject-shooting monarch. A second party, sent out by the London Missionary Society, is now making good progress toward Lake Tanganyika. We also learn that fifteen miles of fine read have been finished, on a line which shall connect Dar ex-Salamah, at the head of navigation on the Rovuma River, with the northern end of the great Nyassa Lake. The effect of this enterprise is already shown in a rapid increase of trade with the interior. Further, a survey for a wagon-road through the most difficult part of the coast country, opposite Zanzibar, has been commenced. These are the beginnings of an intercourse which shall introduce some sort of order among the brutal tribes of the interior. The missionaries may not abolish the native fetishes; the traders may be deceived in their expectations; constant outbreaks of petty war may interrupt the communications-but the traffic in human beings, at least, will be suppressed, and this is the first step toward a better state of things.

In an interesting but somewhat cloudy letter in yesterday's TRIB NE, the Hon. Alvah Clark, mem ber of Congress from the IVth Congressional District of New-Jersey, protests that he is only unhappy in a general way, and not specifically in tribulation because he was not permitted to act as Exhibitor-in-Chief of General McClellan at the Somerset County Agricultural Fair. It is comforting to know that Mr. Clark can rise superior to the shock of cruel fortune, and that in the all-embracing charity of his disposition there can be no hospitable lodgment for unkind feelings, even toward a chieftain like the Hon. Rynear Veghte, whose Democracy is held to be but dubiously orthodox. But the country will be pained to learn from Mr. Clark that there are certain evil-minded persons in New-Jersey who "pro-"fess friendship" for General McClellan, but who nevertheless "keep him away from people who are anxious to see him and shake his honest hand." Who are these malevolent parties? and how does it happen that they can dominate so tyrannously over the activities of the General? and why do they keep him away from the people!" Whatever answer may be given to these and other painful questions which obtrude themselves upon the attention of the thoughtful patriot, it is but too evident that when "people are anxious to see him" and are yet compelled to die without the sight, reform is necessary. Either General McClellan ought to be allowed to take care of himself, or new keepers should be chosen who have a more sympathetic regard for the yearnings of the popular heart.

In the narrowing circle of solvent and succ life insurance companies, the Northwestern Mutual of Wisconsin holds a prominent place. Some of the reasons for this deserve remark, more especially as Western life insurance companies have not been, as a rule, successful. They have all, however, had the opportunity, which the Northwestern has so profitably used, of investing their funds in bonds and mortgages paying a rate of interest that far exceeds anything that can be carned in the Atlantic States, but they have not been equally prudent in this class of investments. The report of the Northwestern is that more than three-fourths of the reserve of the company is invested in such securities; and after a careful revaluation of the property on which the loans were based, it is now found to be worth nearly three times the amount of the loans. The advantage ob tained by the high rates of interest is very strikingly shown in last year's receipts of the company, the amount thus accruing exceeding the figures of a 4 per cent reserve for liabilities, by over 5 per cent on the whole; the company thus earning more than double the amount required to secure solvency. It only remains to be said that the expenses have been carefully kept down to a reasonable percentage that compares favorably with the cost of managing older companies; and that the figures and statements have been carefully examined and verified by several State Departments, including those of Massachusetts and New-York.

A correspondent of a London paper, having made the voyage to America as an amateur steerage passenger, tells of an English immigrant who bought a spare pair of corduroy trousers just before embarking, and was charged five shillings duty on them when he reached New-York, because they did not seem to have been worn. We heard the other day of a poor American girl to whom, as she was about sail ing home after a foreign trip, a friend in Europe made a present of a silk dress. The garment was cut out, and the young lady proposed to make it herself during the voyage; but it was not finished when she landed; the Custom House exacted the full duty (60 per cent); and as the young lady could not pay, the dress was confiscated by the United States of America. Incidents like these make the returning tourist feel mean. In both the cases we have mentioned the inspectors no doubt acted according to the regulations of the department, but the regulations certainly do not seem to be in harmony with a common-sense interpretation of the statute, which exempts from duty "wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise) \* \* \* of persons arriving in the United States." If cordurey trousers are not personal effects, what are they !

The labor troubles have reached Blackwell's Island, where about two hundred workingmen, at present confined in the penitentiary, bave been on a lively strike against the Tyranny of Capital. The cause of this unfortunate agreement was not a reduction of wages, but a question of plug-tobacco. The convicts held meetings to discuss their grievances, and resolved to do no more work until they were supplied by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction with their accustomed chew. We are informed that the warden, imitating the example set by a number of officials during the railroad troubles, made a consiliatory address to the strikers, and promised to use his influence in support of their demands; but the men were obstinate, and were about taking measures to enforce the regulations of the brotherhood, by